

Rural District Council of Chancetonbury



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1969

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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Corrigendum

Contents - Line 1 should read Public Health & Works Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WORKS COMMITTEE *

Chairman	-	Mr. Benson Coleman
Vice-Chairman	-	Mr. F.W. Eddolls
Ex-Officio	-	Mr. J.S. Gardner (Chairman of the Council)
		Mr. Benson Coleman (Vice-Chairman of the Council)

Members

Mr. W.J. Allfrey	Miss P.H. Pease
Mrs. M.E. Ashton	Mrs. S. Rathbone
Mrs. A.D. Atkins	Mr. T. Rowland
Mr. P.E.H. Chambers	Mr. C.S. Scotcher
Mrs. M.I. Dingemans	Mr. H.J. Skinner
Mr. D.R. Emsley	

* as at May 1969.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health - Rosetta Barker,
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health
Inspector - A.R. Moore *

Public Health Inspector - J.C. Clayden *

Clerical Staff - Miss C.A. Cheney
Mrs. K.M. Carpenter

Rodent Operator - S. Vickers

- * Holds (a) The Certificate of the late Royal
Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors Examination Joint Board
- (b) The Certificate of the late Royal
Sanitary Institute for Inspection
of Meat and Other Foods.

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May 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the
Chanctonbury Rural District Council.

I submit my Annual Report for the year 1969, compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959 and Circular 1/70 from the Department of Health and Social Security.

The estimated Mid-Year Home Population was 26,340 being 290 more than in 1968.

The Birth Rate was 17.8 as compared with a Rate for England and Wales of 16.3. The Death Rate (all ages) was 9.9 while that for England and Wales was 11.9.

Cardiovascular Disease was the commonest cause of death in 1969 representing 50.4% of the deaths from all causes and giving a rate of 7.1 per 1,000 of the population. Cancer was the second commonest cause of death in 1969 representing 21.5% of deaths from all causes giving a rate of 3 per 1,000 of the population. Deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory System represented 13.7% of the total number of deaths, making them the third commonest cause of death and giving a death rate of 1.9 per 1,000 of the population.

26 cases of Infective Jaundice were notified in 1969. This is an infectious disease which appears to be on the increase and presents an important Public Health problem but unfortunately little advance has been made towards its solution in the last decade. It was made generally notifiable on 15th June, 1968, in order that progress could be made as to its aetiology. The cases occurring in 1969 were investigated but there were no definite findings.

Food complaints received in 1969 included a number about food sold in a mouldy condition. A factor here is the wrapping of bread, pies etc. before properly cooled, but investigation of the complaints showed that there is a failure in rotation of stock both in the shops and on vans.

A number of complaints about discolouration of the public water

supply of the North West Sussex Water Board to properties in Parham, Amberley and Pulborough. Representations were made to the Board and it appeared that the discolouration resulted was partly due to the commissioning of new plant at the Hardham Pumping Station which caused a flow reversal in the trunk main. Increased demands in the summer was another factor.

It will be seen on page 29 that the biological tests carried out on samples of milk during the year proved negative for the brucella organism. This organism causes Brucellosis, a disease of animals and man. In animals it causes abortion, loss of yield and lowered fertility. In man it causes serious, even fatal illness.

In most of the advanced agricultural countries in the world, eradication schemes have been introduced and some countries have got rid of the disease altogether. Finally, Britain was persuaded by human suffering, lowered farm profits and the unwillingness of other countries to accept exported stock from infected areas, to introduce the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme in April 1967 which was designed to rid dairy and beef cattle herds of the scourge of Brucella. Unfortunately it had a set back by reason of the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. The Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has kindly let me have the following information about the operation of the Scheme in the County of West Sussex. The number of herds participating in the Scheme is 140 representing 13% of herds and of these 75 or 6.9% are now accredited. This compares with 6% and 3% respectively for England and Wales, so the progress of the Scheme in West Sussex is broadly twice that of the National Scheme. There are 610 registered milk producers in the County. 28 producer retailers are licensed to sell Untreated Milk, and of these 8 have now reached accredited standard. It is thought that the sampling of milk carried out by public health departments throughout the County has been a stimulus to the producer retailers.

New legislation coming into operation in 1969 included the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act 1969 and the Housing Act, 1969. The Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969 provides local authorities with more effective powers to deal with statutory nuisances which have abated but are likely to recur on the same premises. The Housing Act, 1969 amongst other provisions, increased the amount of the Standard Grant to £200 with an overall maximum of £450 in special circumstances and the amount of the Discretionary Grant to £1000 (£1200 for conversions). Suprisingly no provision is made in the new Act, for repayment of any of the grant if the property is sold within 3 years, as was a condition prior to the 1969 Act.

I thank the Public Health and Works Committee, the other Chief Officers and the staff of my department.

Rosita Parker

Medical Officer of Health

S O C I A L C O N D I T I O N S A N D S T A T I S T I C S

The Chanctonbury Rural District comprises 18 parishes and covers 56,327 acres or almost 88 square miles.

Running east and west through the district are the South Downs rising to a height of approximately 800 feet at Chanctonbury Ring from which the Rural District derives its name. Two river valleys, the Adur and the Arun, cut through this range, the River Adur finding its outlet to the sea at Shoreham-By-Sea, and the River Arun at Littlehampton.

The District is mainly residential, the countryside being most attractive and with a history dating back to prehistoric times.

Industrial undertakings include 30 factories and mills and 9 mineral producing hereditaments.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	56,327
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Home Population	26,340
Density of population persons per acre	0.47
Rateable Value 1st April, 1969	£1,376,749
Estimated product of 1d. rate (1969/1970)	£5,660
No. of dwellings in the District	10,080
Council dwellings as percentage of all dwellings	21.8
Industrial hereditaments as percentage of total rateable value	11.86

The Chanctonbury Rural District Council consists of twenty-three members, there being two members for each of the parishes of Henfield, Pulborough, Steyning and Storrington and Upper Beeding.

Below are shown the location and acreage of the Public Open Spaces in the District :-

<u>Location</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Batts, Henfield	0.53
Henfield Commons comprising Henfield Common, Broadmere Common, Oreham Common and Hundred Steddle Waste	73.0
St. Cuthmans Field, Jarvis Field and Fletchers Croft, Steyning	4.0
Sullington Warren	35.0
Hyde Street, Upper Beeding	1.0
Hayling Pond, West Chiltington	0.267

The larger parishes have public recreation grounds, and local clubs provide facilities for cricket, football, tennis, bowls and other outdoor recreational activities.

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		CHANCTONBURY RURAL DISTRICT			ENGLAND AND WALES (TOTAL)
		Males	Females	Total	
ESTIMATED MID-YEAR HOME POPULATION		-	-	26,340	48,826,800
LIVE BIRTHS	Total	187	179	366	797,542
	Legitimate	168	168	336	730,500
	Illegitimate	19	11	30	67,042
STILLBIRTHS	Total	1	4	5	10,662
	Legitimate	1	4	5	9,555
	Illegitimate				1,107
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	Total	188	183	371	808,204
	Legitimate	169	172	341	740,055
	Illegitimate	19	11	30	68,149
DEATHS OF INFANTS					
under 1 year of age	Total	1		1	14,397
	Legitimate	1		1	12,694
	Illegitimate				1,703
under 4 weeks of age	Total				9,603
	Legitimate				8,494
	Illegitimate				1,109
under 1 week of age	Total				8,232
	Legitimate				7,266
	Illegitimate				966
DEATHS - ALL AGES		185	186	371	579,463

	CHANCTONBURY RURAL DISTRICT	ENGLAND AND WALES
	-	-
LIVE BIRTH RATES, ETC.		
Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	13.9	16.3
Area comparability factor	1.28	1.00
Local adjusted rate	17.8	16.3
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.09	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	8	8
STILLBIRTH RATE		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births	13	13
INFANT MORTALITY RATES		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	3	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	3	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births		25
Neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births		12
Early neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births		10
Perinatal mortality rate		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births	13	23
DEATHS RATES, ETC. ALL AGES		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	14.1	11.9
Area comparability factor	.70	1.00
Local adjusted rate	9.9	11.9
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.83	1.00

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1969 IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF CHANCTONBURY

[illegible]

Classification of deaths. Deaths are classified under the 65 headings based on the International Abbreviated List (B List) which classification the Registrar General introduced in 1968. In 1969, 5 additional headings were included in the list.

Comparability of rates - births and deaths. By the use of the appropriate comparability factor, rates for one district can be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any district for the year under consideration.

*Deaths from Cardiovascular Disease. This was the commonest cause of death in Chanctonbury in 1969. It was the cause in 187 cases (86 Males, 101 Females), representing 50.4% of the deaths from all causes and giving a rate of 7.1 per 1,000 of the population.

*Deaths from Cancer. Cancer was the second commonest cause of death in Chanctonbury in 1969. The total of 80 deaths (40 Males, 40 Females), represented 21.5% of deaths from all causes. The death rate was 3 per 1,000 of the population.

*Deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory System. There were 51 deaths attributed to diseases in this group (33 Males, 18 Females), making them the third commonest cause of death. They represented 13.7% of the total number of deaths, and a death rate of 1.9 per 1,000 of the population.

*Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year). There was one death in an infant aged 4 months. The cause of death was :

- 1a. Anoxia
- b. Status Epilepticus

* Rates etc. for England and Wales not yet published.

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ESTIMATED POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE YEARS 1960 - 1969

YEAR	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF BIRTHS				DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS							
		Legitimate		Illegitimate		DEATHS			Legitimate		Illegitimate					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
1960	22,270	157	165	322	12	3	15	151	164	315	5	3	8	-	-	-
1961	22,810	199	146	345	14	16	30	142	165	307	4	1	5	-	-	-
1962	23,070	192	178	370	11	14	25	168	145	313	7	10	17	2	-	2
1963	23,320	178	155	333	7	6	13	164	176	340	1	1	2	-	-	-
1964	24,380	167	188	355	7	12	19	160	152	312	2	4	6	1	1	2
1965	24,900	183	178	361	8	17	25	182	167	349	5	4	9	-	-	-
1966	25,350	206	183	389	16	11	27	178	157	335	2	3	5	1	-	1
1967	25,570	198	188	386	14	13	27	181	182	363	7	3	10	-	-	-
1968	26,050	194	175	369	13	8	21	206	184	390	5	2	7	1	-	1
1969	26,340	168	168	336	19	11	30	185	186	371	1	-	1	-	-	-

I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E S

The infectious diseases listed below are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968.

The infectious diseases now to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are :-

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing Fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery	Tetanus
(amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

The diseases notified in 1969 with numbers is shown below.

Dysentery	2	Measles	37
Food Poisoning	4	Respiratory	
Infective Jaundice	26	tuberculosis	1

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1966. In accordance with these regulations 4 persons returning to Chanctonbury from smallpox endemic areas were kept under surveillance for a period of 14 days since they were not in possession of a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox on arrival at London (Heathrow) Airport

Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1966. In accordance with these regulations 1 person returning to Chanctonbury from smallpox endemic areas were kept under surveillance for a period of 14 days.

International Sanitary Regulations. In accordance with the International Sanitary Regulations, 720 International Vaccination Certificates were duly authenticated in 1969. These were for Smallpox and Cholera.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1959 - 1969

YEAR	Dysentery	* Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Infective *	Malaria	Meningitis	Measles	Paratyphoid	* Pneumonia	Poliomylitis	Purpural * Pryexia	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis	Whooping Cough
1959	1	-	-		-	-	226	-	1	3	-	12	-	19
1960	-	1	-		-	-	61	-	-	1	-	12	4	128
1961	-	2	5		-	-	534	-	3	-	1	7	2	73
1962	2	3	1		-	-	44	-	15	-	1	3	4	1
1963	3	-	4		-	-	441	-	4	-	1	8	5	23
1964	5	-	-		-	-	54	1	3	-	-	6	1	32
1965	6	1	6		-	-	404	-	2	-	-	9	1	6
1966	1	1	-		-	-	83	2	2	-	1	9	1	1
1967	13	-	6		-	-	493	-	4	-	-	12	3	17
1968	-	1	-	5	1	1	77	-	3	-	1	7	3	3
1969	2	-	4	26	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

* Not notifiable since 1st October, 1968.

* Notifiable only since 15th June, 1968.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

The North West Sussex Water Board is the Statutory Water Undertaker for the whole of the Chanctonbury Rural District and I am indebted to Mr T.R. Ellson, C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer to the Board, for the information which follows regarding the public supply to the Chanctonbury District for the period 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970.

"In general the supply position has been satisfactory".

During the year progress has been made in dealing with some of the areas affected by low pressures. The Woodmancote Booster Station, designed to improve pressures in the Woodmancote area was completed in December, 1969. Another area viz: Amberley in the Chanctonbury District remains to be dealt with.

Table I on page 17 shows the chemical analyses for final waters at the Board's Pumping Stations. "Changes in character of the waters pumped into supply as compared with previous years are insignificant but one or two comments are warranted in connection with the figures obtained.

Due to a small quantity of Manganese being present in No. 4 and No. 6 Boreholes at Hardham, the final water pumped into supply contains a trace of this material. This small quantity of Manganese is no detriment to the water quality but a nuisance factor is created by its deposition within the Board's mains. Apart from this and a slight decrease in the average total hardness as compared with last year's figure, the water remains remarkably consistent in view of the seasonal changes in river quality and the final water being a mixture of borehole water and treated river water."

On page 16 is a Table (Table II) showing the results of "bacteriological examinations of the final waters (waters pumped into supply) and the waters within the distribution system as sampled at consumer's taps and at various points on the Board's appliances. Details of the raw waters are given for comparison purposes."

"Comments on Table II are necessary as follows :

1. Almost all the raw waters have shown some deterioration in bacterial purity this year.
2. Five final waters have dropped below the ideal standard of '100% of samples free from coliform organisms'. All the samples which gave rise to this situation were of 1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF (a) RAW WATERS
TABLE II (b) FINAL WATERS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1970

Type	Source	Number of samples	% free from Coliform type	% free from E. Coli.
Raw Water	Hardham River Intake	40	NIL	7.5
	" B/H 2	-	-	-
	" B/H 3	100	98.0	100
	" B/H 4	56	94.6	100
	" B/H 5	51	100	100
	" B/H 6	47	97.9	100
	Combined B/H Inlet	37	100	100
	Haslingbourne Spring	49	8.2	53.1
	" Supplementary	49	24.4	83.7
	" B/H	49	83.7	100
	Lodsworth	46	93.5	100
	Nutbourne	5	80.0	100
	Rogate	47	91.5	100
	Rotherfield	50	100	100
	Smock Alley	14	100	100
Final Water	Steyning	54	61.1	100
	Weir Wood	48	12.5	33.3
	Hardham	273	99.6	100
	Haslingbourne	50	100	100
	Lodsworth	49	98.0	100
	Nutbourne	5	100	100
	Rogate	49	98.0	100
	Rotherfield	50	100	100
	Smock Alley	14	100	100
	Steyning	79	94.9	100
	Weir Wood	124	99.2	100
	Service Reservoirs	545	96.5	99.4
	Kiosks	575	98.1	99.7
	Distribution	781	93.6	99.0
	New Mains	166	84.0	98.0

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FINAL WATERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1970

SOURCE	HARCHAM			HASLINGBOURNE			NUT. BOURNE			ROGATE			ROTHERFIELD			SMOCK ALLEN			STEVENING		
	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.
No. of Samples	72			7			1			7			7			1			4		
Temp. °C.	11.4	15.0	8.0	11.0	12.3	10.1	11.7	10.9	12.5	10.0	10.9	13.4	9.0	12.2	11.5	13.2	9.4				
Colour	< 5	< 5	5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5				
pH	8.00	9.90	7.20	7.49	7.50	7.45	7.95	7.57	7.90	7.05	7.58	7.70	7.50	7.70	7.74	7.85	7.50				
Electrical Conductivity	252	300	163	447	460	440	500	205	218	185	501	510	500	720	405	420	400				
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	174	196	110	304	328	283	323	147	172	128	339	357	326	482	265	285	250				
Total Hardness ppm	101	118	53	208	226	200	254	83	92	71	256	260	250	374	196	203	188				
Temporary Hardness ppm	62	72	32	155	168	144	200	63	75	51	203	210	200	248	164	166	162				
Chlorides ppm	29	38	25	51	32	29	29	23	25	21	28	31	25	39	28	28	27				
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	1.0	6.0	NIL	8.7	10.5	6.5	2.0	4.8	11.0	2.0	9.3	12.0	5.5	6.0	4.7	8.5	3.0				
Iron ppm	0.04	0.11	0.01	0.12	0.23	0.05	0.16	0.09	0.21	0.02	0.06	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01				
Manganese ppm	0.01	0.04	< 0.01	0.02	0.04	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01				
Aluminium ppm	< 0.02	0.06	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02				
Fluorides ppm	0.08	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.17	0.05	0.06	0.04				
Residual Chlorine ppm	0.26	0.40	0.18	0.34	0.40	0.28	0.25	0.07	0.15	< 0.05	0.27	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.10				

or 2 coliform organisms per 100 ml. so individually were considered satisfactory. Retest samples taken on each occasion showed the water to be devoid of coliform. All samples were devoid of E. Coli.

3. Samples which are placed under the heading of 'Distribution' are taken at random throughout the Board's area from consumer's taps. Such points are not fitted with sampling taps as are the Board's installations and as such are not easy to sterilise. This fact and the fact that more samples have been taken in this respect, accounts for the digression from the expected high standard of purity.
4. Satisfactory bacteria results are always obtained from new mains before they are allowed to provide drinking water.

No biological problems have been experienced in the distribution system during the period under review.

During 1969, 22 samples of water from the Public Supply were taken by my Department and submitted to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination.

In the case of 2 samples taken in March the Public Analyst reported :- "the colonies developing on agar in 3 days at 22°C were too numerous to count. Although the organisms which did develop were harmless types of no adverse significance the number present is unusually high for a public mains supply".

Copies of the reports were sent to the Board who took further samples which gave satisfactory results on bacteriological examination. They made arrangements to wash out the mains concerned.

Two samples taken in October also showed high count on agar in 3 days at 22°C. (7000 + and 2000 respectively). These also were reported to the Board.

The report on one sample taken in Oct., 1969 showed the probable number of Coli-aerogenes in 100 ml. as "18+ not E. type". This was notified to the Board who took two further samples which showed 2 and 1 presumptive coliform reaction respectively. The report stated "The coliform organism is undesirable but the absence of B.Coli organisms suggests the water is of permissible standards".

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES A number of premises have private water supplies and samples were taken from 8 of these supplies during the year. In 6 cases there was a fair number of satisfactory results. In the case of one filtered and chlorinated supply which supplies a dairy farm, there were a number of

unsatisfactory results and discussion took place with the Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food about this supply.

SWIMMING BATHS There are no public swimming baths in the District, but a number of schools have swimming baths for the children. Samples were taken from 4 day schools and 1 boarding school and sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Most of the results were satisfactory, but in the case of the boarding school results showed the presence of faecal coli. It transpired that there was an outbreak of dysentery in the school.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In 1967 a Comprehensive Scheme for main drainage was completed making a total of 14 parishes in the Rural District on main drainage. Further main drainage schemes to be undertaken are for the Maudlyn area of Bramber; Heath Common; Stocksfield Area, Wiston; Chantry Lane, Sullington; relief sewer, Upper Beeding.

At the end of the year tenders were being invited for the Heath Common area main drainage scheme, discussions were taking place with the Consulting Engineers on the proposed main drainage for the Maudlyn area of Bramber and the Council had under consideration plans for the drainage of part of Wiston. During the year work proceeded with the surface water drainage scheme for Steyning.

Cesspools During 1969, 212 properties having cesspools were connected to main drainage and 5 properties were constructed with cesspools. This left a total of 1,778 cesspools at the end of the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

During the first five months of 1969 refuse collection was undertaken on the same basis as in 1968. From June onwards a Work Study Incentive Bonus Scheme was introduced whereby the district was divided into five full rounds and one part time round for the collection of household refuse and in addition a special vehicle dealing with bulk collection from household, shop and other business premises. By re-organisation approximately 92% of the population of the district received a weekly collection and 8% a fortnightly collection. Collection is made from the rear of premises and carried out by the skip system. Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at three sites within the district.

The services of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal and Refuse Collection and Disposal are the responsibility of the Surveyor.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

Sections 39 and 290 - Provisions as to drainage In accordance with Section 290 of the Act the Council executed works to provide satisfactory drainage at the premises, St. Ives, Crescent Rise, Thakeham, the owner having failed to comply with the Notice.

Section 47 - Replacement of earth closets by water closets In accordance with this section earth closets serving 1 and 2 Saunders Cottages, Sandy Lane, Watersfield, were replaced by water closets.

Section 93 - Statutory Nuisances Authorisation for the service of Notices under Section 93 of the Act was given in respect of 2 properties but it was not necessary to serve them because the works were executed in the interval between the recommendation to the Council and the date for service of the Notices.

Section 107 - Offensive Trades. There are no offensive Trades in the District.

Section 198 - Provision of Mortuaries There is no public mortuary in the District. By arrangement with the respective Councils, bodies are received from certain parts of the District in the public mortuary at Horsham and prior to 1969 were received from other parts of the District into the public mortuary at Shoreham-By-Sea.

In 1968 a scheme was formulated for the sharing of mortuary facilities at Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-By-Sea by the Regional Hospital Board and the three Councils of Shoreham-By-Sea Urban District, Southwick Urban District and Chanctonbury Rural District. This scheme which included upgrading of the mortuary at Southlands Hospital was accepted by all the authorities concerned and the work in connection with the scheme was completed in 1969.

As regards the use of the Horsham mortuary, a meeting was held in Horsham in 1969 to consider alternative methods of providing mortuary facilities for use by Horsham Rural District and Urban District and Chanctonbury Rural District.

During 1969 the number of bodies from Chanctonbury received into the mortuary at Southlands Hospital was two; and two were received into the Horsham Mortuary.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

This Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection by local authorities of any establishment at which a business of providing accommodation for cats and dogs is carried on. Seven applications for renewal of licences were granted subject to the standard conditions.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Section 47 For the purpose of securing necessary care and attention persons may be removed to suitable premises in circumstances where they (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions and (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was necessary in 1969 for action to be taken under this section regarding a Mrs. A. aged 87. She was admitted in December 1969 to Southlands Hospital. I have visited her on a number of occasions since and she has settled well and is very happy. The Order was not extended.

Section 50 - Burials and Cremations There was one burial under this Section in 1969.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined. One factory in the District is registered under this Act.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

This Act makes provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

During the year seven complaints were received alleging nuisance from noise from :- a donkey pump in the road; a bird scarer; two factories; dogs barking in kennels; users of a milk dispensing machine and the repairing of vehicles at a residential property.

Four of the complaints were not substantiated. In the other cases the noise was abated or reduced.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

12 Caravan Sites are licensed in the District and there is a total of 346 caravans on these sites. There are 43 individual caravans in the District.

One Enforcement Notice was served in December to secure the discontinuance of the unauthorised use of a site.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The purpose of this Act is to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation. Under this Act the Local Authority must take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice and must keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this part of the Act as may be required by any directions given by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In 1969, 394 complaints were received and 1,754 visits were made by the Rodent Operator.

Below is a copy of the Annual Report on Rats and Mice submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

<u>PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS</u>	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	12,116	912
2.a.Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	378	16
b.Number infested by		
(i) Rats	346	11
(ii) Mice	36	1
3.a.Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	5	-
b. (i) Rats	4	-
(ii) Mice	1	-
<u>SEWERS</u>		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year	YES	

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following:-

- Composition and labelling of food and drugs
- Food unfit for human consumption.
- Hygiene in connection with sale etc. of food to the public.
- Milk and Dairies
- Provisions and Regulation of Markets
- Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc. in connection with the sale of food
- Special provisions as to sale etc. of particular food
- Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards.

This Department has records in respect of 275 food premises in the District where the following food trades are carried on:

Bakehouses	7
Bakers Sugar and Flour Confectioners	100
Butchers Shops	19
Fishmongers	5
Grocers, Greengrocers and General Provisions	85
Hotels and Licensed Premises (including Off Licences)	63
Ice Cream	84
Preparation and/or the manufacture of sausages etc.	34
Restaurants and Cafes including those in factories, nursing homes, schools etc.	104

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Act. These will be dealt with later in the report.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 make provisions relating to matters of hygiene in food handling which include :- cleanliness of equipment, etc; protection of food from contamination; personal cleanliness; first aid materials; cleanliness and repair of food rooms; facilities for washing food and equipment.

Regulation 16 This Regulation which relates to the provision of wash hand basins applies to all the premises in each of the categories on page 23. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Regulation 19 This Regulation which relates to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment applies to all the premises in each of the categories on page 23. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Contraventions of Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960			
	Regulations	Contraventions	
		Found	Remedied
6.	Cleanliness of equipment	4	5
8.	Protection of food from risk of contamination	3	5
15.	Provision of water supply	0	2
16.	Provision of wash hand basins	7	7
19.	Facilities for washing food and equipment	2	4
21.	Ventilation of food rooms	1	1
23.	Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	18	18
24.	Accumulation of refuse etc.	1	0
25.	Temperature at which foods are to be kept	1	1
	TOTALS	37	43

The premises to which the contraventions on the previous page relate are listed below :

Butchers	2	Grocers/Greengrocers	11
Kitchens/Canteens	4	Public Houses	10
Poultry Packing Stations	8	Stalls	2

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This section provided that no premises shall be used for :

- (a) the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale. or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale,

unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

In 1969 the Council registered seven premises and below is shown the number of premises on the Council's Register at the end of the year.

Premises registered for the sale/and or storage of ice-cream	82
Premises registered for the manufacture for the purpose of sale of, ice-cream	2
Premises registered for the preparation of manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	34

No contraventions of the provisions of Section 16 were found during the year.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During 1969, a number of complaints were received from persons who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. An investigation was made of the complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit explanations.

Below are particulars of cases in respect of which the Council instituted proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
Sold an apricot pie which was in a mouldy condition. (Proceedings instituted in 1968).	Fine of £10. 0. 0. Costs 5. 5. 0.
Sold a scotch egg containing maggots. (Proceedings instituted in 1968).	Not yet determined
Sold a loaf which was in a mouldy condition	Hearing of case will be in 1970.
Sold a packet of sausages in a mouldy condition	Hearing of case will be in 1970.
Sold a steak and kidney pie in a mouldy condition	Hearing of case will be in 1970.
Sold a leg of lamb unfit for human consumption	Hearing of case will be in 1970.

There were other complaints relating to mouldy condition of food. These included :-

- (i) two sliced loaves of bread
- (ii) a packet of sausages
- (iii) two fish cakes
- (iv) a packet of crisps

Other complaints were of :-

- (v) a steak and kidney pie containing a nail.
- (vi) a tin of minced beef containing a piece of straw or dried grass.
- (vii) a marrow which had an extremely bitter taste. This was examined by the Public Analyst who reported that the bitter taste was due to natural substances and probably indicated an overlong period between harvesting and consumption or may be a characteristic of the particular strain.
- (viii) a tin of corned beef alleged to be unsound.

Warning letters were sent to the firms concerned in respect of four of the eight above mentioned. In the other cases no action was taken for lack of sufficient evidence or other reasons.

One complaint related to the "very salty taste of an ice lolly". Examination by the Public Analyst showed that there was a deficiency in sugar content so the lolly was passed to the County Consumer Protection Department, West Sussex County Council.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958

There are two private slaughterhouses in the District, one in Henfield and one in Steyning. Licences to use these premises were renewed in 1969.

100% meat inspection is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. A charge is made for inspections in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circular FSH 9/63.

On page 31 is a table prepared in accordance with Ministry requirements.

The causes of condemnation were :-

Immaturity	-	two calves
Oedema	-	one sheep
Peritonitis and oedema	-	one sheep
Septicaemia	-	one bovine

UN SOUND FOOD

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 relates to the examination and seizure of suspected food. An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary under this section during the year, but requests were received from trades people for examination of suspected food. A list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered during 1969 is given below.

Food found unfit and voluntarily surrendered

	Ton	Cwt	Qr	Lb	Oz
Bacon				3	0
Carcase meat and edible offal	1	10	0	21	14
Fats				2	12
Fresh Fish				14	0
Frozen Cakes				12	0
Frozen Fruit Juice				4	0
Frozen Meat			2	0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frozen pies/frozen pastry				20	5
Ice cream/ice lollies		5	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poultry		2	2	10	4
Tinned/Frozen Fish and Fish Cakes		1	2	20	0
Tinned/Frozen Vegetables		1	1	11	0
Tinned Fruit				18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Meat			3	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Milk					14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Puddings				1	10

Disposal of Unfit Food

Unfit food is dosposed of at the Council's Refuse Disposal Tip.

ICE CREAM

137 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test, which is the prescribed test for ice cream. The methylene Blue Test is not a Statutory Test but the gradings are a guide to the standard of cleanliness achieved.

Grade I	42	Grade III	16
Grade II	71	Grade IV	8

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory and in these cases repeat samples were taken and investigations were carried out with a view to locating faulty methods in the manufacture and handling. Examination of 5 lollies gave a satisfactory result.

MILK

Local Authorities are required by the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor and of all dairy premises other than dairy farms in their district. At the end of 1969 the following were registered:

Milk Distributors 41

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965. In accordance with these Regulations all milk sold to the public must bear one of the special designations. The designated milks are :

Untreated	Sterilised
Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated

and all milk sold to the public must comply with prescribed tests according to the designation.

During 1969 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the prescribed tests and below are the particulars :-

Designation of milk	No. of samples sent	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test Result	Biological examination (Brucella; Tuberculosis)	Turbidity Test
Pasteurised	39	39	All Satisfactory	-	-
Untreated	33	31 satisfactory 1 failed test 1 result void	-	All negative	-
Sterilised	1	-	-	-	Satisfied test

S.Schwarzengrund was isolated from milk from each of 2 cows.

CREAM

2 samples of cream were submitted for examination. One of these was pasteurised and satisfied the test. The other was of raw cream (i.e. unpasteurised) and failed the test.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Below is the information required in accordance with circular 1/69:

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises in the District	15
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises in 1969	523
(iii)	Number of birds processed	2,077,197
(iv)	Types of birds - turkeys, hens, broilers and geese	
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.226%
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	288 cwt. (approx.)
(vii)	Comments on poultry processing and inspection.	

Great reliance has to be placed on the processing firm's own systems of inspection by trained members of their staff. Inspections by the Public Health Inspectors are made, as often as possible, of the premises and as much supervision as possible is given to the poultry processing.

GAME ACT 1831

Licences under the Game Act 1831 were granted to 18 persons in respect of 17 premises.

THE MEAT (STERILIZATION) REGULATIONS 1969

The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations 1969 came into operation on the 1st November, 1969. These revoked and replaced The Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations 1960. Among the changes included in the new Regulations is that staining of knacker meat is no longer an acceptable alternative to sterilization. Among other provisions are those relating to the moving of meat from one place to another.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

10 persons are licensed for the operation of plants used for the boiling of swill in accordance with this Order.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	293	-	10	187	175
Number inspected	293	-	10	187	175
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	2	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	152	-	-	12	26
Percentage of number inspected, affected with disease other than tuber- culosis or cysticerci	52.21	-	20.0	7.54	14.85
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	5
Percentage of number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.85
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected, affected with cysticerci	1.02	-	-	-	-

H O U S I N G

Local authorities have duties in relation to housing under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the various Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936, the main action taken is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Other aspects of housing are dealt with under the Housing Act 1957 and other relevant housing acts including the Housing Act 1969 which generally came into operation on 25th August, 1969.

HOUSING ACT 1957

Section 9 Power of local authority to require repair of unfit house

- (i) Consideration of an Official Representation by the Medical Officer of Health that the premises known as Cosy Nook, Crescent Rise, Thakeham were unfit for human habitation and capable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit, was deferred as the premises were empty and were for sale and the Agents had stated that they would not be occupied. The premises were subsequently demolished to provide a building site for new dwellings.
- (ii) 8 Church Lane and 9 Church Lane, Upper Beeding Notices served in 1968 on the respective owners of 8 Church Lane and 9 Church Lane, Upper Beeding requiring them to execute works to render the houses fit for human habitation were complied with in 1969, with the exception of the provision of a ventilated food store in the case of No. 8 Church Lane, this being no longer required under the Housing Act 1969.

Section 17 Duty of local authority to make demolition or closing order

The Bungalow, Bylesborough, Henfield. Consideration was again given to a Demolition Order made by the Council in respect of the premises named herein but which had not been carried out pending consideration of an application for redevelopment of the site. A further period of three months to comply with the requirements of the Order was given following which the Council later demolished the premises on 11th September, 1969.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Grants can be made by local authorities to persons

- (a) for providing standard amenities in houses (Standard Grant)
- (b) for improving houses to a good standard or converting them into flats (Discretionary Grant)

STANDARD

<u>Property</u>	<u>Amount of grant subject to maximum of</u>
Adare Cottage, Blacklands Common, Henfield	£313
13, The Street, Small Dole, Henfield	£190
The Cottage, Gay Street Lane, Pulborough	£170
1, Charlton Place Cottages, Mouse Lane, Steyning	£185
13, Coxham Lane, Steyning	£105
40, Charlton Street, Steyning	£155
17, Pulborough Road, Storrington	£225
17, Jessie Cottages, Brewers Yard, Storrington	£155
2, Eastbrook Cottages, High Street, Storrington	£145
1, Rose Cottage, High Street, Upper Beeding	£120
1, Pickering Cottages, Church Street, West Chiltington	£270

DISCRETIONARY

<u>Property</u>	<u>Amount of grant</u>
The Cottage, High Street, Amberley	£400
Rosemary, Houghton Bridge, Amberley	£179
8, The Street, Small Dole, Henfield	£285
Fernlea, West Endham, Henfield	£400
Wykham Farm Cottage, Kings Barn Farm, Steyning	£400
136, High Street, Steyning	£1,000
3 and 4 Eastbrook Cottages, Storrington	£400
27, School Hill, Storrington	£317
25, School Hill, Storrington	£337
North Cottage, Upper Chancton Farmhouse, Washington	£400
Post Office, East Street, West Chiltington	£400
Caffyn's Cottage, Caffyn's Green, Woodmancote	£400

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958

Section 43. The Council, in 1969, approved advances totalling £15,900. The individual advances were :-

£2,800	£ 900
£2,900	£2,000
£2,000	£1,000
£2,800	£1,500

Provision of Housing Accommodation. * Below is given the number of units of housing accommodation completed in 1969 by the Council and by private developers respectively :

By Council	44
By private developers	207

Modernisation of Council Houses. * In 1969 modernisation was carried out in 20 houses. The total number of Council houses modernised since 1960 is 486.

* Figures supplied by the Surveyor.

Housing Applications. ^{3E} Below are particulars for 1969. Applications for transfers between Council houses are not included.

1. Number of applicants on Council's Housing Department's Register at 1st January 1969	495
2. Number of applicants added to the Register in 1969	215
3. Number of applicants rehoused in 1969 from slum clearance property	NIL
4. Number of applicants rehoused in 1969 from general waiting list	125
5. Number of applicants removed from Register in 1969 because rehoused privately, left district etc.	87
6. Number of applicants on Register 31st December 1969	498

* Figures supplied by the Housing Manager.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Circular 92/69 was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government requesting the Council to submit details of their slum clearance programme for the period 1970 - 1973. The Ministry was informed that the Council was not submitting a programme but would review the position at the end of that period.

F A C T O R I E S
S H O P S --and-- O F F I C E S

Under the Factories Act 1961, District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories.

In the case of non-power factories i.e. where mechanical power is not used, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories, i.e. where mechanical power is used, the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork, which is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Factories Act. The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory, and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Local Authority where the factory is situated, and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated, the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On following pages are (a) a list of factories in the district and (b) tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

FACTORIES REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT

The following is a summary of the industries and trades registered :

Bakehouses	7
Builders yards, saw mills, joinery yards, plumbers and contractors	28
Boot Repairers	6
Brickworks, tileworks, sand pits etc.	12
Corn chandlers, mills, agricultural merchants and nurseries	6
Electrical and radio workshops	10
Engineers, Blacksmiths and Metal Workshops	17
Food Manufacturers	39
Fuel etc. depots	4
Furniture repairers, upholsterers and antiques	6
Garage, cycle shops etc.	37
Miscellaneous	8
Printers	1
Slaughterhouses	2

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

There were eight outworkers on the list and they were all employed by firms having factories outside the District. The nature of the work carried out was the making etc. of wearing apparel.

There were no contraventions found under Section 133 of the Act.

No instances of work in unwholesome premises were found during the year.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	34	41	1	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	157	102	4	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	191	143	5	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenien- ces (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	4	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act, which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises, came into operation in 1964. The two Public Health Inspectors were appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act and carry out these duties as Public Health Inspectors.

Below are tables and other particulars showing the operation of the Act during 1969.

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number newly registered during year	Total number registered at end of year	Number receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	4	60	6
Retail Shops	2	113	18
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	19	2
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
Totals	8	194	27

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises -

47

TABLE C

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	377
Retail Shops	412
Wholesale departments, warehouses	16
Catering establishments open to the public	59
Canteens	6
Fuel Storage depots	3
	TOTAL 873 Males - 399 Females - 474

There were no contraventions, exemptions, prosecutions nor accidents during the year.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1969:

COMPLAINTS

225 complaints were received and dealt with

INSPECTIONS, RE-INSPECTIONS, VISITS ETC.

Atmospheric Pollution (18 observations, 11 visits)	29
Animal Boarding Establishments	12
Bakehouses	15
Butchers shops and slaughterhouses	481
Caravans, tents and sheds	80
Distributors of milk	72
Designated milk samples	87
Factories and workshops	143
Grocers and greengrocers	198
Housing Acts	72
Ice cream premises	101
Ice cream samples	142
Infectious Disease Visits	60
Noise	42
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	47
Other Food Premises	212
Poultry Packers	523
Public Health Acts	1,441
Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	1
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	132
Rodent Control	291
Shops Act	3
Water Samples	96
Wet fish shops	26

NOTICES

<u>Informal</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u> *
		<u>with</u>
Public Health Act	68	65
Food Hygiene Regulations	17	18
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	9	9
Factories Act	5	4
Housing Act	1	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	10	5
Pet Animals Act	1	-

<u>NOTICES</u> (Cont'd.)	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied *</u> <u>with</u>
<u>Statutory</u>		
Public Health Act	1	6

* Notices complied with include some served before 1969.

DEFECTS REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED (as a result of the
service of Notices.

Structural Defects/house repairs	53
Premises prejudicial to health or a nuisance	3
Defective drainage systems	62
Accumulations	14
Smoke Nuisance	2
Sanitary Conveniences	16
Water Supply	1
Noise	3
Keeping of animals	1

-oOo-

A P P E N D I X

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided in the District by other authorities.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following services:

Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Regional Metropolitan Hospital Board. The Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. The names of these hospitals are:

Southlands Hospital	-	General Hospital
Worthing Hospital	--	General Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	--	General Practitioner Hospital
Swandean Hospital	-	Long-stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	-	Maternity Hospital

Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council:

1. The care of mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home nursing
4. Health visiting
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance service
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care
of persons suffering from illness
8. Home help.

General Medical and Dental Services

(Part IV of the Act)

The National Health Services Executive Council is the authority responsible for exercising functions with respect to the provision of service under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The Local Authority Services under this Act are provided by the West Sussex County Council.

The hospitals in the area providing treatment under the Mental Health Act are Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester, St. Francis Hospital Haywards Heath and The Acre, Worthing.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available for the examination of specimens and samples at :

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton
Southlands Hospital Laboratory,
Shoreham-By-Sea,
The Public Analysts Laboratory, Lewes

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